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ABSTRACT

As part of the United States Newspaper Program, the Marriott Library at the University of Utah undertook the Utah Newspaper Project, a major microfilming project funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. This report reviews the background of the project, describes the grant application process, and discusses the activities of: (1) the planning phase, during which the project sponsored a conference and compiled a preliminary checklist of 920 newspapers from secondary sources; and (2) the Bibliographic Control Phase, during which staff inventoried 525 Utah newspapers and 803 out-of-state newspapers in 32 newspaper repositories to amass a total of 3,298 local holdings records. In addition, a discussion of continuing concerns focuses on publicity, gifts and loans from the public, and public service activities. It is concluded that newspapers in Utah are now under good bibliographic control both for cataloging and for union listing. Notes are provided; and appendices include a sample page from the Utah Newspaper Checklist and listings of titles cataloged by state, titles cataloged by Utah newspaper depositories, and newly discovered newspapers microfilmed during the project. (Author/KM)

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NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER PROGRAM

THE UTAH NEWSPAPER PROJECT

FINAL REPORT

Robert P. Holley

Project Coordinator

Salt Lake City, Utah

University of Utah Libraries

December 23, 1986

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THE UTAH NEWSPAPER PROJECT

The Marriott Library at the University of Utah undertook the Utah Newspaper Project with funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities as part of the United States Newspaper Program. During the Planning Phase, the Project sponsored a conference and compiled a preliminary checklist of 920 newspapers from secondary sources. The twenty-one month Bibliographic Control Phase inventoried 525 Utah newspapers and 803 out-of-state newspapers in 32 newspaper repositories for a total of 3,298 local holdings records. The physical act of inventorying was much more time consuming than anticipated. The public responded well to the Project's media campaign and came forward with many missing issues and titles. Because of a prior microfilming project in the 1950's, the Marriott Library has at least some holdings for 488 Utah newspapers (93.0%) and will microfilm remaining hard copy Utah newspapers in the near future.

THE UTAH NEWSPAPER PROJECT

PRELUDE

The Marriott Library at the University of Utah began its long involvement with Utah newspapers almost by accident.[1] In the late 1940's, Barton Howell accepted a position as physics professor at the University of Utah. He returned to Salt Lake "with the notion that money could be made in microfilming materials such as newspapers for scholarly research"[2] because his wife had worked for a firm called University Microfilms while he was in graduate school at the University of Michigan. He shared this idea with his neighbor, John Spencer, who was excited enough about the possibility to leave his position as manager of the Photo Bureau at the University of Utah to found Universal Microfilming in 1948.

Leonard H. Kirkpatrick, University Librarian at Utah from 1944 to 1962, happened to be a Saturday bowling partner of John Spencer. In short order, John sold him on the idea of microfilming Utah newspapers. The first step was to convince the Salt Lake Tribune to change its microfilming authorization to Universal Microfilming in the name of supporting local business. Then in 1951, a student asked Kirkpatrick to provide funds for microfilming the Vernal Express to save the student's traveling to Vernal to consult holdings. This request caused Kirkpatrick to seek funding for a major microfilming project. Though the other libraries in the State did not agree to participate, the University administration diverted a portion of mineral lease revenue to the project.

The money allowed for microfilming an average of two county newspapers per week. At first, the Library paid for one master negative which was also used as the service copy. Increased student use of the newspapers led to scratched masters with the result that the Library "received one copy of the film while Universal retained a master negative which was stored in the company's vault,"[3] a practice which continues to the present.

Universal Microfilming handled the collection and filming of the county papers. John Spencer would contact the local publisher and ask for the permission to film with the inducement that the Marriott Library would then subscribe to future issues. If the newspaper held incomplete files, the editor would usually feature a story on the project with a request for missing issues. Spencer would arrive on a pre-arranged date, bring the papers back to Salt Lake for filming, and then personally return them to their owners.

Two incidents during the Project serve as good examples of the problems and rewards involved in newspaper preservation. In the first, the editor of a newspaper in southern Utah could not spare the time to show John Spencer where the papers were stored because of an impending publication deadline. By the time Spencer returned, flooding in the basement during the spring run-off had destroyed many copies of the newspaper. The second incident had a happier ending. During the search for missing issues of the Tooele Transcript, an elderly resident came forward who had been copy boy for the paper in his youth. He remembered that the L.D.S. Church Historical Department had subscribed. When John Spencer went to the Historical Department, they could find no trace of the newspaper; but they told Spencer to look around for himself. "On the hidden side of a new air conditioning duct, the missing papers were discovered."[4]

The project officially ended in January 1953 since Universal Microfilming had completed microfilming the easily accessible newspapers. Written evidence

is slight; but John Spencer, who remained involved in Universal Microfilming and its corporate successors until retirement in the early 1980's, testified to the Marriott Library's continued interest in filming newly discovered issues. The main legacy of the project, however, was an automatic mechanism for filming Utah newspapers as they appeared. When the United States Newspaper Program was born, the Marriott Library already had almost complete microfilm holdings for 30 years' worth of Utah newspapers in addition to the Kirkpatrick back files.

THE UTAH NEWSPAPER PROJECT: PLANNING PHASE

The Initial and Revised Grant Proposal

When the National Endowment for the Humanities announced that it would accept applications for individual state newspaper projects in 1983, the Marriott Library at the University of Utah decided to apply at the first opportunity because of its history of involvement in Utah newspapers as described above. Preparation of the grant proposal was assigned to Dr. Robert P. Holley, Assistant Director for Technical Services. The first step was to obtain support from the other possible applicants in Utah, especially since their cooperation would be an important factor in successfully completing the Project. Because of our extensive microfilm holdings, the Utah State Historical Society, Brigham Young University Library, the Utah State Library, and the Salt Lake City Public Library all agreed that the Marriott Library was the most appropriate institution within the State to apply.

In the initial application, we cited our previous commitment and asked for permission to skip the Planning Phase and to proceed directly to the Bibliographic Control Phase. While our efforts at preservation had been remarkably successful, bibliographic control of newspapers at the Marriott Library was much less advanced. We provided patron access to most serials by the use of an abbreviated bibliographic record in a separate Public Serials List. Not only did these records not meet national cataloging standards, but they were also in a local communications format that was incompatible with MARC-S. At this point, we estimated 800 titles in the universe of Utah newspapers and proposed completion of the grant in 12 months from July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984.

After review of the grant proposal, the National Endowment for the Humanities did not approve our request to omit the planning phase. While preservation and bibliographic control of newspapers were desired tangible achievements, NEH also wanted each project to build a state wide consensus on the importance of newspapers and to foster a commitment to newspaper preservation and bibliographic control among librarians, archivists, publishers, and researchers. The Marriott Library then submitted a revised proposal which was approved for the amount of $6,480. In the Planning Phase, the Marriott Library would engage a consultant and host the Utah Newspaper Project Conference as described below.

Upon approval of the Utah Newspaper Project, Dr. Holley was invited to attend the NEH training session which was held in Los Angeles in June 1983 after the American Library Association Annual Conference. The meeting brought together United States Newspaper Program participants from around the country and showed the diversity in grantees. In many states, the historical society rather than a library had a long history of newspaper involvement. As it was the first of the state training sessions, not all the philosophical issues had

yet been decided; but the meeting provided an excellent opportunity to define the scope of the Program and to hear about the varying strategies that had evolved in each state.

The Utah Newspaper Project Consultant

We decided to engage a consultant because we did not feel that continuous day-to-day activities would occur at a high enough level to justify adding a new staff member even at half-time. We looked for the following qualifications in priority order:

1. Experience in bibliographic control, preferably with cataloging training.
2. Experience in historical research and its methods.
3. Experience with newspapers and publishing.
4. Familiarity with the state of Utah and its history.
5. Experience in microfilming techniques.

We eventually selected Dennis McCargar whose credentials included cataloging experience at the Salt Lake City Public Library, archival training at the Colorado State Archives, a Certificate in Historical Archives from the University of Denver, and an M.A. in History. In addition, long before the Utah Newspaper Project, he had shown interest in updating the newspaper bibliography for his home state of Colorado.

Hired as an independent contractor, the consultant was charged with the following tasks:

1. Identifying appropriate existing bibliographical and historical sources which list and/or describe Utah newspapers.
2. Preparing a preliminary checklist from these sources.
3. Drawing up a list of possible repositories for Utah newspapers within the State and developing a strategy for surveying their holdings.
4. Identifying research libraries outside Utah with significant Utah holdings.
5. Conducting an informal survey of key repositories to estimate the scope of a complete bibliographic inventory.
6. Examining the holdings of a representative cross section of repositories to help establish appropriate standards for data collection and verification.
7. Planning with Marriott Library staff for Phases II and III of the Utah Newspaper Project.

While we kept in close contact with Dennis McCargar and required monthly progress reports, he put more emphasis than originally intended on the checklist and less on planning for Phase II. In the end, he may have made a wise decision because the checklist, which is described below, became the bibliographic cornerstone for Phase II and remains the most complete printed bibliography of Utah newspapers. For his survey, Mr. McCargar selected seven repositories including two academic libraries, four public libraries, and the Utah State Historical Society. His findings emphasized the need for on-site visits to obtain the necessary bibliographic and holdings information. Finally, he provided a list of all libraries, newspaper offices, and museums which he thought might have newspaper holdings.

The Utah Newspaper Project Conference

"Utah's Newspapers: Traces of Her Past" was the name selected for the Utah Newspaper Project Conference. Held on November 18, 1983 in the Marriott Library Auditorium, the Conference featured six speakers. Chad Flake, Curator of Special Collections at the Brigham Young University Library, gave a talk on "Early Utah Journalism, a Brief Summary." To assess the current state of newspaper publishing in Utah, William B. Smart, Editor and General Manager of the Deseret News, spoke on "Newspapers in Utah--Today" with emphasis upon dailies while Samuel J. Taylor, Publisher of The Times-Independent in Moab, Utah, dealt with weeklies under the title "Community Newspapers in Utah." With much humor, Brigham D. Madsen, Professor of History at the University of Utah, chronicled "The Use of Early Western Newspapers in Historical Research." From the Marriott Library, Richard Van Orden, Head of Online Cataloging, listed "Past Attempts at Bibliographic Control of Utah Newspapers;" Robert P. Holley, Assistant Director for Technical Services, summarized the goals and progress of "The Utah Newspaper Project;" and Yvonne Stroup, Serials Cataloger and proposed Newspaper Project Librarian, gave "Practical Instructions for Participants in the Utah Newspaper Project."

Publicity was widely distributed throughout Utah by using mailing lists of archivists, librarians, library school students, journalists, and professors in departments of history, political science, and communications. In all, the Library sent out over 2150 publicity brochures. To overcome an oft heard criticism about conferences at the Marriott Library, we provided free parking validation to increase attendance. Though in direct competition with the inaugural ceremonies for the new President of the University of Utah, the Conference attracted over 90 participants from approximately 30 institutions and included representatives from all facets of newspaper publication, preservation, and use.

Utah Newspaper--Traces of Her Past: Conference Proceedings and Checklist

The quality of the Conference papers and the importance of the checklist led us to publish them together in book format. The National Endowment for the Humanities graciously allowed us to use the unexpended balance from the Planning Grant as a publication subsidy. While Robert P. Holley edited the Conference papers and supervised general preparation of the book, Yvonne Stroup edited and expanded Mr. McCargar's checklist using a data base set up by the Systems Office in the Library. Under the Marriott Library imprint, the book appeared in late summer 1984. We sent a publicity release to the 250 largest academic libraries in the country, to regional library organizations, and to publications with an interest in Utah history. Though we mailed publicity copies to the major library journals, we were disappointed at not getting reviewed in the library press. The Gifts and Exchange Section of the Acquisitions Division handled the practical details of filling the orders.

Since the Conference papers have already been adequately described above, we would now like to turn our attention to the preparation and nature of the checklist.[5] As stated in the consultant's report, "the purpose of the checklist is twofold: first, to gain an estimate of how many titles have been published in Utah, and secondly, to provide a working tool for the cataloger during the second phase of the project."[6] In all, he examined 41 secondary sources from standard newspaper reference guides to local histories.[7] The most productive items were J. Cecil Alter's Early Utah Journalism, which listed over 500 titles, The Utah Press Association Newspaper Directory (1944-1984), Ayer's American Newspaper Annual (1880-1983), and George P. Rowell's American Newspaper Directory (selected editions from 1888-1907).

Titles were listed as cited with no attempt to determine a bibliographically accurate entry. As the Project Librarian discovered later, many entries did not arise from true title variations but from differences in citation practice. Mr. McCargar gathered a total of 1,137 titles from these secondary sources, but he discarded 217 as not fitting our agreed-upon definition of a newspaper for a final total of 920 Utah newspapers.

As published in the Newspaper Project book, each newspaper entry included county and city of publication, dates of publication, a listing of sources, and miscellaneous comments including names of editors, related titles, and frequency. The main listing was by title with three additional registers: County/City, City, and Starting Date. In all, the checklist was over 200 pages long. (A sample page from the checklist appears in Appendix A.)

THE UTAH NEWSPAPER PROJECT: CONTINUING CONCERNS

Building the Consensus: Publicity

During both phases of the Utah Newspaper Project, we took care to build support for the Project throughout Utah. In addition to the benefits of the Newspaper Conference as indicated above, we sought the maximum amount of media publicity. The initial announcement of the Utah Newspaper Project, prepared by the University of Utah Department of Public Relations, appeared in 16 Utah newspapers. For the Conference itself, a second publicity release was published in the Salt Lake Tribune, the Deseret News, the Utah Journalism Review, and the Daily Utah Chronicle. In addition reporters from the Salt Lake Tribune and the Deseret News interviewed staff members and speakers connected with the Utah Newspaper Project for two featured articles. Dr. Robert P. Holley spoke briefly on one of the local talk shows while one radio station, KALL, put together a public service announcement on the Project from the publicity release. On January 4, 1984, KSL, one of our most watched local television stations, aired a segment on Utah newspapers for its local news program "Prime Time Access." To keep the Project in the news, the Department of Public Relations sent out a report on the results of Phase I on August 22, 1984. The release stressed the number of new titles already acquired and asked for continued support.

During Phase II, Miss Stroup sent out publicity timed to arrive at regional newspapers and at local radio stations within the month before her arrival. Since the release asked people with missing issues to get in touch with the local librarian, Miss Stroup was able to gauge the effectiveness of the campaign at the time of her visit. While most newspapers and radio stations cooperated, some were not willing to use our publicity materials. To announce the formation of the Advisory Board, we sent out a publicity release on April 18, 1985. On January 2, 1986, a news team from KUTV asked to do a story on the Project which aired that evening in a very abbreviated form. In late December 1986, we issued a press release which reported completion of Phase II of the Utah Newspaper Project. Finally, we are already working with the Department of Public Relations to send out another localized press release to ask for specific missing issues and titles in each region of the State.

Within the Utah Library Association, we used the annual Conferences to spread the word about the Project. On May 3, 1986, Dr. Holley described Project developments at "A Symposium on Newspaper Indexing in Utah: Past, Present, and What the Future Holds for Us" under the sponsorship of the Reference and Adult Services Section while Miss Stroup did the same in a

program on the "Utah Union List of Serials." At the same Conference, the ULA Board endorsed the Utah Newspaper Project and encouraged all libraries to cooperate. The following year on April 10, 1986 Miss Stroup spoke at a second presentation on "Indexing the News: Alternatives" with the Steering Committee on Utah Newspaper Indexing as sponsor. For the 1987 Conference, Dr. Holley and Miss Stroup have reserved a time slot to give a final report on the Bibliographic Control Phase.

Gifts and Loans from the Public

The public responded well to our publicity efforts. In response to our first request for help in locating missing issues and titles, the Library received approximately twenty-five calls. In most cases, we already held the issues in question; but we made several important new acquisitions. We quickly faced a difficult policy decision of what to do in instances when the newspaper owner was not willing to donate the issues to the Library. In order not to lose the opportunity, we decided to pay for the microfilming of all needed newspapers in non-institutional hands. Walter Jones, Head of Western Americana in Special Collections, handled the arrangements including special instructions to the microfilming company and return of the newspapers to the owner. Datacorp, the corporate successor to Universal Microfilming, agreed to flag missing issues, to film each title on a separate reel regardless of the number of issues, and to tell us when it was necessary to debind the volume to avoid the loss of text. To encourage loans, we paid the cost of rebinding, sometimes as high as $50.00+ per volume. If the issues could not be rebound without damage, we consulted the donor. If he did not agree to our offer of a microfilm copy as a replacement, we accepted the loss of text as the best possible option. If a library or museum owned the issues, we decided to defer microfilming until we knew whether we would apply for a Phase III Preservation grant since we believed these issues to be in "safe" hands. (A list of newly discovered newspapers microfilmed during the course of Project is given in Appendix D.)

As examples of successes, Vestal Harrison loaned us his file of the Centerville Newsette, a newspaper he edited during World War II to keep local servicemen informed of hometown events. Ms. Joyce Martin also provided us with copies of the Blanding Outlook from 1959 to 1962 which she had acquired when her newspaper, the San Juan Record, merged with the former. This loan also warned us that we may have missed microfilming Utah newspapers which had appeared after the completion of the original Kirkpatrick project in 1953. Richard Rex, a cataloger at the Marriott Library, located 40 issues (1918-1933) of the Utah-Nederlander, a Salt Lake City newspaper for Dutch speakers, in a secondhand bookstore. On a later visit, we were able to purchase them for the princely sum of $10.00. During this period, we also received several gifts of older newspapers which, though already on microfilm, will allow patrons to examine sample issues of older newspapers without fear of our losing any information.

While appreciated in spirit, some offers were much less fruitful. One gentleman inquired whether we were interested in old issues of the Salt Lake Tribune which had been used to insulate the pipes in a factory near Price, Utah. In another instance, someone offered us a garage full of heavy-duty proofs from the Salt Lake Tribune.

Offers continued to come in during Phase II as the result of the regional publicity and the sporadic public service announcements on local radio. The following are but examples of the fine response to the Utah Newspaper Project. When Miss Stroup picked up issues of the Myton Free Press from two area residents, the Uintah Basin Standard ran a story and picture of the

event. We also received some needed though very damp and smelly issues of the Magna Times from 1954-1955. Mrs. Roselin Philips of Tooele called us about her father's involvement in the Progressive movement during the 1930's in the Salt Lake area and lent us copies of the newspapers that he had edited. Finally, in June 1986, Mrs. Gloria Rytting brought in miscellaneous issues of papers published in Washington County. Among them was one issue of the Washington Star (1936) which appears to be a newspaper parody. Published by B. I. Will Stickum, the front and back page lack serious news. The editor admits that there is probably "a $1,000,000 worth of libel" in the paper, but the "home is the mother-in-law's, the automobile is our wife's, our credit is above reproach...so go ahead and sue us and damn you, who cares." Miss Stroup wrote several letters to find out more about its publication history, but so far without success.

Public Service

The publicity announcements also established the Marriott Library Project staff as the "newspaper experts" in the minds of Utah citizens. One of the first inquiries came from a woman who wanted help in locating issues of the Logan Post that her father had edited in the early 1900's. Unfortunately, nothing turned up during the Project. We have also received a steady stream of calls from people who wanted to sell their newspapers to us. When told in most cases that we already held the issues, many then asked for a financial evaluation. While we have on file the name of a New York dealer who is interested in 19th century Utah newspapers, most inquiries have been about more recent issues or about the New York Herald Tribune facsimile on the assassination of Lincoln. Especially in the latter stages of the Project, researchers began to call Yvonne Stroup, Newspaper Project Librarian, to ask about the availability and location of specific titles and dates. As finding tools from the Project appear and receive wider publicity, we expect the number of such calls to diminish.

We received assistance from an unexpected source. William Seifrit, a local scholar, purchased a copy of the checklist to help him in his research on art criticism in Utah in the 19th century. Since his efforts required a detailed examination of many newspapers, he forwarded references on the publication history of Utah newspapers.

THE UTAH NEWSPAPER PROJECT: BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

The Initial and Revised Grant Proposal

As with the Planning Grant proposal, preparation was assigned to Dr. Holley. A major problem in submitting the proposal on time was the debate within the United States Newspaper Program on the scope of the state projects. Was each state project responsible for locating only its publications but on a national scale, or was the state project responsible for inventorying all American newspapers within the state, no matter where they were published? The National Endowment for the Humanities chose the second possibility as more practical since this strategy would assure complete national coverage at the conclusion of the individual state projects. Since the Marriott Library had initially prepared its proposal under the first alternative, we were not as statistically scientific as we would have liked in arriving at our estimate of 500 non-Utah titles held within the State, a

number which subsequently proved to be much too low because of certain peculiarities in newspaper collecting within Utah as explained below. To take into account the additional task of surveying non-Utah newspapers, we added an additional six months to our original plan of finishing within a year. We also proposed to give priority to Utah newspapers and to have the Project Librarian make two trips to each major research library with the second reserved for out-of-state holdings. As evidence of our consensus building, we included additional letters of support from G. Donald Gale, Director of Public Affairs at KSL Television and Radio; from David C. Pruden, Executive Director of the Utah Press Association; from Roger Scanland, Serials Cataloger at the Brigham Young University Library; from Donald T. Schmidt, Director of the LDS Library Archives; from John Sillito, Assistant Professor at Weber State College; from William B. Smart, Editor and General Manager of the Deseret News; and from Melvin T. Smith, Director of the Utah State Historical Society.

After our submission, The U.S. Newspaper Program panel reviewed the proposal during its March meeting. Though the initial recommendation was generally positive, the Panel brought up certain concerns which delayed the final decision until the August meeting of the National Council on the Humanities.

In a letter dated June 18, 1984, Dr. Holley responded to the concerns of the review panel. Upon award of the grant, we promised to form a state-wide advisory committee to include key individuals in the newspaper arena with the objective of reaffirming the state-wide consensus. We also agreed with the suggestion to inventory out-of-state newspapers during the initial visit to each repository and not to give higher priority to Utah newspapers. The Project Librarian would thus spend more time at each institution but avoid two trips through the State. On the issue of the amount of travel, we emphasized the unique conditions that exist in Utah where a high proportion of the population lives within driving distance of the University of Utah. Our preliminary survey indicated that the smaller libraries in rural Utah did not have extensive collections and that the only important holdings outside of Salt Lake were those at the Brigham Young University, Utah State University, and Weber State College. Finally, we justified purchase of a microfilm reader-printer as making more efficient use of the cataloging skills of the Project Librarian by freeing her from examining all the microfilm. Since the Marriott Library held 18,812 reels of microfilmed newspapers, our plan was for the Project Library Assistant to furnish the Project Librarian with photocopies of title pages.

In November, the National Endowment for the Humanities awarded $109,102 to the Utah Newspaper Project with cost sharing on our part of $31,820 for a total of $140,922. Because of the delay in approval, the Bibliographic Control Phase of the Utah Newspaper Project started on January 2, 1985 instead of on July 1, 1984 as originally planned. Since past grant projects always required a no-cost extension, we successfully asked to extend the project an additional three months to September 30, 1986 with no increased funding.

Project Staff

Dr. Robert P. Holley served as the unfunded Project Coordinator. Though not directly involved in day-to-day operation, he monitored the progress of the Project, provided coordination with other parts of the Library when necessary, shared in publicity efforts, represented the Utah Newspaper Project at meetings held during American Library Association Conferences, and prepared the final report. Miss Yvonne Stroup as Project Librarian deserved the major credit for successful completion. With almost 20 years of cataloging experience, she contributed her extensive expertise in the bibliographic

control of serials, especially since she has been the Marriott Library's serials cataloging expert for the last seven years. In addition, since she is a long time resident of Utah, the Project made use of her familiarity with Utah and Utah librarians. During her absence, the Marriott Library hired a full time replacement to assure that Miss Stroup could devote all her time to the Project. We hired Mitchell Mounteer as the Project Library Assistant. Appointed as a Library Assistant IV, the highest non-supervisory grade within the Library, Mr. Mounteer remained for almost the entire duration of the Project and became a highly skilled newspaper cataloger. His dedication to the tedious chore of examining reel after reel of microfilmed newspapers was much appreciated. As funds permitted, several students were briefly employed to accomplish specific tasks, but their overall contribution was minor.

The Utah Newspaper Project Advisory Council

In late November 1984, we sent out seven invitations for membership on the Utah Newspaper Project Advisory Council. The following accepted or were suggested as alternates from the same general area: Edith Blankenship, Bibliographic Access, Utah State Library; Larry Draper, Manager of Acquisitions Service, LDS Church Historical Department; G. Donald Gale, Director of Public Affairs, KSL Television and Radio; Jay Livingood, Community Services Director, Deseret News; John Sillito, Assistant Professor, Weber State College; and Linda Thatcher, Utah State Historical Society.

The group met for the first time on April 9, 1985. Each member received a folder containing the text portion of the Phase II grant proposal, project monthly reports, statistics sheets, and sample bibliographic and holdings records. While no problems arose which required another meeting, Miss Stroup sent a copy of her monthly report to each Council member for the duration of the Project.

Coordination with Related Utah Projects

The Utah Newspaper Project was able to coordinate its activities with two related Utah-based projects. The more important was the Utah Union List of Serials Project. With partial grant funding, the Utah State Library undertook to provide a comprehensive union list of all serials held within the State. Before proceeding, the Utah State Library obtained a commitment to participate from all major libraries in Utah. For the University of Utah, the Utah Newspaper Project served as a major part of its contribution during the first 18 months. All holdings records input as part of the Utah Newspaper Project became part of the Utah Union List of Serials in addition to being included in newspaper union lists. In this way, other Utah libraries were relieved of the responsibility of submitting their newspaper holdings; and the Utah Union List of Serials will serve as one of the major finding tools to make use of the Newspaper Project's efforts. Statistically, as of November 1986, the Utah Newspaper Project was responsible for 3,298 union list entries out of a total of 14,055 in the Utah Union List.

The other project, initially sponsored by the Utah Library Association Reference and Adult Services Section, is concerned with the current and retrospective indexing of Utah Newspapers. Now under the direction of ULA Steering Committee on Utah Newspaper Indexing, this group called upon the Utah Newspaper Project as a source of information on the number of newspapers in Utah and on the extent of holdings in various institutions.

Dr. Holley and Miss Stroup were invited to join the Serials Union List for Utah Advisory Committee as well as the Steering Committee on Utah Newspaper Indexing, in part because of their involvement with the Utah

Newspaper Project. As was seen in the section on publicity, the two groups have provided a forum for talks on the Utah Newspaper Project. By working together, the three groups have enhanced the awareness of newspapers among Utah librarians.

Preliminaries

While awaiting the beginning date for the Project, we completed the necessary profiling for OCLC with the help of the Bibliographic Center for Research. As part of the limited CONSER membership extended to state newspaper project participants, we received a new three letter symbol and agent authorizations for all other locations on the list. All existing OCLC locations in Utah became part of the profile, and we assigned a three letter symbol to certain major newspaper depositories such as the Utah State Historical Society and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints libraries. We used one three letter code with a fourth letter subdivision for all other libraries in the state and another similar sequence for miscellaneous county locations. In the latter case, a note attached to the holdings gives the exact location.

Miss Stroup and Mr. Mounteer attended the third scheduled training session for state newspaper project participants from January 30 to February 1, 1985 at OCLC in Dublin, Ohio. They learned about many things during their three day training session: the history of the program, newspaper cataloging at the Library of Congress, descriptive cataloging of newspapers, contact persons for various problems and questions, union listing of newspapers, the OCLC name-address directory. The nine people at the session had ample opportunity to exchange ideas and to share concerns. In her monthly report, Miss Stroup said that she "found the sessions to be well conducted. The persons doing the training knew their stuff."

Plan of Action

The plan of action for the bulk of the Project was remarkably simple. Miss Stroup and Mr. Mounteer examined in detail the almost 19,000 reels of microfilmed newspapers in the Marriott Library. Beginning with the Utah portion of the collection, they completed a substantial portion of the cataloging and union listing before Miss Stroup visited the other newspaper repositories in the State. Especially for Utah newspapers, she took copies of Marriott Library findings to use as a base record in describing other holdings. We also asked for preliminary lists from each repository and searched unknown titles, usually those from out of state, on OCLC in order to determine if an adequate bibliographic record existed. With this information, Miss Stroup upon her return would enter holdings records and, where necessary, bibliographic records into the OCLC data base.

Inventorying the Marriott Library Microfilm

This process was much more time consuming than expected. Though filmed by a reputable firm, the newspaper microfilm showed lack of bibliographic expertise with multiple titles on the same reel, incomplete runs of the same paper on different reels, and multiple copies of titles scattered over several reels. In fact, we are seriously considering refilming several especially bad examples to ease patron frustration.

Project staff would set the automatic feed of the reader/printer at the fastest comfortable speed and then stare intently at the screen as page after page scrolled by. They would stop the flow to jot down missing issues and

would use the print function to make copies of variant title pages. As Miss Stroup put it in her monthly report, "early in the morning or immediately after lunch, it can make one a little sea sick; but then every job has its hazards." Each reel took from 4 to 45+ minutes depending upon the number of title changes and missing issues. Since a daily like the Deseret News takes up a full reel per month, to inventory each year took a minimum of about 50 minutes under the best of circumstances.

If a bibliographic record did not already exist in the OCLC data base, they would use the photocopied title pages to prepare a rough workform to take to the terminal. The time used in scanning for holdings provided ample opportunity for constructing the basic local data record (LDR). In some complex cases, a single newspaper needed more than one LDR because of the limit on the number of characters. In addition, Marriott Library Special Collections held a few hard copy issues in a surprising number of cases; and that called for a second LDR. Mr. Mounteer did most of the inputting into OCLC both for the bibliographic records and for the LDR's with revision by Miss Stroup.

Many items in the Marriott Library newspaper collection turned out not to qualify under the official definition of a newspaper though they may have frequently been cited in newspaper histories and bibliographies. Since we shelve newspapers in a separate section in the Microform Area, we kept a list of these titles so that they can be removed a later date and shelved with the general serials. The other problem arose much later in the Project as we began to work with out-of-state publications, especially those from the nearby states where we had collected newspaper titles of mostly local interest. Since bibliographic records were not found in the OCLC data base, the amount of original cataloging led us to seek permission to reduce the complexity of the LDR in the expectation that a state newspaper project would eventually provide more detailed local holdings. Robert Harriman, National Project Coordinator, agreed that we were not expected to furnish an issue-by-issue inventory of long runs of non-Utah titles. Instead, we provided a reel-by-reel listing with an indication of missing issues except in those cases where a complete listing involved relatively little extra effort.

Other Newspaper Repositories--General Considerations

During the course of the Project, Yvonne Stroup spent 49 days away from the Marriott Library. Outside of Salt Lake, her overnight trips totaled 31 days. She also spent 18 days visiting libraries within driving distance of the University of Utah.

Our previous microfilming efforts made her task easier in two ways. First, many of the hard copy files in newspaper offices were the issues used for microfilming by the Marriott Library. Second, as part of our agreement with the microfilming company, we allowed them to use our master negative to make positive copies for sale to other customers. Because of this, most microfilm copies in the State were exact duplicates of the ones in the Marriott Library and could be inventoried with the same LDR. In a few rare instances, to avoid the complexity of retyping detailed union list holdings for the same microfilm, we began to indicate in the LDR that detailed holdings were the same as those under the University of Utah LDR. If the library is participating in the Utah Union List of Serials, they have the opportunity to later expand the listing on their own.

One unexpected problem was the difficulty in convincing small public libraries that we were interested in listing their limited newspaper subscriptions. In the course of her travels, Miss Stroup stopped at as many of these libraries as possible to convince them to participate.

Other Newspaper Repositories--Utah State University

Utah State University was the main stop on Miss Stroup's trip to northern Utah. Though she had been assured that their list of newspaper titles was relatively complete, she added about 30 new titles in addition to unrecorded title changes. USU turned out to have extensive holdings of southern Idaho papers since the University is close to the Idaho border. The other major problem was the need to check in three different areas to get complete holdings and bibliographic information. For early newspapers, the microfilm was housed in Special Collections; recent microfilm was found on another floor; and current issues were kept in the Periodicals Room. Even with her advance preparation, Miss Stroup was not able to complete her inventory in the time allotted. She therefore returned to USU for a week in May 1986. At this time, she inventoried long runs of several Logan newspapers and found a few Utah titles that had not been filmed. She also discovered that USU had filmed some Utah newspapers on its own which are therefore unavailable from the commercial microfilming concern. In all, Utah State University held 166 Utah newspapers and 90 out-of-state titles.

Other Newspaper Repositories--Brigham Young University

Miss Stroup made a preliminary trip to Brigham Young University in August 1985. At that time, she learned that their out-of-state holdings would be higher than expected because after buying single issues of old papers for articles on Mormonism they kept the complete issue and because they function as a branch of the LDS Genealogical Library. She spoke with nearly everyone with any interest in newspapers and was assured of their complete cooperation.

Miss Stroup then returned to BYU for two weeks in March 1986. She began by inventorying their microform titles. To our surprise, their collection of Utah newspapers was not as extensive as we had supposed. All the Utah microfilm duplicated ours except for the first 80 years of the Deseret News which was also filmed by the LDS Church. Since BYU sent us a photocopy of their "newspaper catalog," Miss Stroup brought along the results of her preliminary searching to help with the out-of-state titles. If she had an accurate print out, she would use it to note the call number and holdings. In addition to inventorying the microfilm collection, she spent 2 1/2 days working on their hard copy materials in the Special Collections Department. If she already had a matching print out, she was able to use the detailed holdings in the shelf list without further examination of the physical items. As indicated below, she was not able to completely finish her inventory in the allotted time. The final preliminary count showed 253 Utah and 562 out-of-state titles at Brigham Young University.

Other Newspaper Repositories--Utah State Historical Society

Since the Utah State Historical Society is located in Salt Lake City, Miss Stroup inventoried their holdings over the course of the year. As usual, she began with their microfilm holdings. She limited her inventory of the bound newspapers to checking for issues missing from the microfilm. As the more appropriate repository, the Historical Society offered us 16 boxes of miscellaneous Utah newspapers (ca. 1918-1935.) When we took possession of the treasure-trove in July 1986, we found 50 titles that needed to be microfilmed. Of these, 12 titles had never been filmed at all and were immediately sent out for processing. Of the 12, 10 were missing from the checklist. In addition, they lent us six bound volumes for the filming of missing issues. Their inventoried holdings currently stand at 218 Utah newspapers and 15 out-of-state titles.

Other Newspaper Repositories--The LDS Church Libraries

The various LDS Church Libraries provided the most serious unexpected complication for the Utah Newspaper Project. First, their holdings of out-of-state newspapers were much larger than anticipated. Second, their library practice is designed to meet their own needs and is much less in conformity with national standards than is the case for the other library repositories around the State. We hasten to add, however, that Miss Stroup received excellent cooperation from them in attempting to overcome the difficulties.

The LDS Genealogical Library had recently moved to a new building and was not able to generate a computer list of their newspaper holdings. The only available substitute was their "geographic locations" catalog. Miss Stroup picked up a microfiche copy in February 1986 and began her search for the subdivision "Newspapers" under each place name.

The LDS Church Historian's Library presented a different sort of problem. While they have an issue-by-issue inventory of their newspaper holdings in both hard copy and microfilm, their holdings are listed by volume and number rather than by month and day. Conversion is a possible but tedious chore. Ms. Stroup also learned that the two Church libraries may have differing microfilm holdings for the same title since the LDS Church sometimes filmed newspapers more than once. Because of these difficulties, the holdings for these two institutions are not adequately inventoried; we will need to find some strategy for completing this portion of the Project.

Other Newspaper Repositories--Various Institutions

The Salt Lake City Public Library had the largest newspaper collection among the public libraries in Utah. In their Special Collections and Periodicals area, Miss Stroup found bound volumes of newspapers that had been only partially filmed by the University of Utah. Although she brought Mr. Mounteer with her to help examine the volumes, progress was much slower than with microfilm copies. Microfilm holdings duplicated ours for the most part. Out of a total of 90 newspaper titles, 81 were from Utah.

Southern Utah State College had 39 Utah and 7 out-of-state titles, and they can provide certain issues missing from our microfilm. Dixie College had only 34 Utah and 4 out-of-state newspapers, but five Utah titles were previously believed non-extant. The Tooele-Bulletin newspaper office had issues of two previously unrecorded newspapers. While Snow College in Ephraim did not include many new finds, they had surprisingly large newspaper holdings with 123 Utah and 4 out-of-state titles.

We were very pleased at the cooperation we received from the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers though in the end this source added little to the final union list. Though the DUP in the past had hesitated to open its resources to non-members, their President, Mrs. Emma Olsen, allowed us to inventory the newspaper collection at the Salt Lake museum and included our publicity letter in a mailing to the approximately 60 "camps" around the State. Though Miss Stroup visited several "camps" in her travels, tangible results were meager except for the loan of seven issues (1912) of the Grantsville Reflex from the Grantsville DUP Museum.

Relations with Other Newspaper Projects

The Utah Newspaper Project has cooperated with the other national and state newspaper projects. For example, we answered questions from the Montana Newspaper Project about cataloging the Deseret News and asked for confirmation

about holdings of the Salt Lake Tribune at the American Antiquarian Society, one of the national newspaper projects. In April 1986, Miss Stroup called Ms. Sabra Kurth at the Nevada Newspaper Project to coordinate forms of entry. After a brief conversation, they discovered that they were simultaneously working on the same Reno newspapers and would have possibly duplicated each other's records except for the chance telephone call. We were pleased that Ms. Kurth was able to visit us soon afterwards on May 9, 1986 since her stay allowed us to exchange perspectives on the two projects. Since the Utah Newspaper Project was one of the earliest funded state newspaper projects, applicants from other states have asked for our advice, which we have given to the best of our ability, on planning for a state newspaper project. In addition, we shared our form letters and publicity releases with several other state projects. Finally, Dr. Holley attended programs and meetings at the American Library Association conference which dealt with or were sponsored by the United States Newspaper Program.

The exchange of unwanted newspaper issues is an even more important form of cooperation brought about by the United States Newspaper Program. Among the gift of newspapers from the Utah State Historical Society were several issues from the eastern states. Taking nothing for granted, Miss Stroup mailed them to the newspaper project for the state or, if none existed, to the state historical society. In the other direction, the North Dakota State University Library sent us two issues of the Alta Daily Independent; though this newspaper was cited in the checklist, we had not found any issues in Utah and were most grateful for the gift.

Loose Ends

The Utah Newspaper Project Phase II, though officially concluded, left some loose ends that need to be tied up in the future. We have not completely inventoried the broken runs of out-of-state newspapers at the Brigham Young University Library. Miss Stroup has a list of 50 newspapers that she is periodically checking in the OCLC data base for acceptable bibliographic records to which she can add the very scattered BYU holdings. In addition, she did not have the time to record approximately 100 titles at the end of the alphabet. Both Weber State College and the Brigham City Historical Museum probably have scattered issues in their hard copy holdings that are missing from the Marriott Library microfilm and were not inventoried. We also need to come to a final decision on a strategy to include the out-of-state holdings at the LDS Church libraries. On the initial visit to the Uintah Mountain area, Miss Stroup was unable to track down copies of newspapers published in and around the Ute Indian Reservation. Dr. Gregory Thompson, Assistant Director for Special Collections at the Marriott Library, has contacts in the region and has been asked to help in our search for these publications.

We were also not able to include newspapers contained in major microform sets such as American Indian Newspapers, Underground Newspapers, and Early American Newspapers. Since these microform sets are widely held and have standardized holdings, the United State Newspaper Program Coordinator assured us that they were of low priority for the state projects.

In addition to the uninventoried issues indicated immediately above, scattered papers throughout the state need to be microfilmed. The Salt Lake City Public Library has a long run of the Salt Lake Herald whose filming would substitute for the current incomplete microfilm copy. Utah State University, Brigham Young University, Southern Utah State College, and Dixie College all have miscellaneous unfilmed issues. Finally, we need to film the rest of the gift from the Utah State Historical Society. Of the 38 titles in question, most have fewer than 20 issues.

THE UTAH NEWSPAPER PROJECT: STATISTICS AND CONCLUSIONS

Statistics

During the course of the 21 month Utah Newspaper Project, we created 827 new bibliographic records and used 501 existing ones for a total of 1,328 newspapers. In addition, we authenticated 44 records which had not been previously examined by a CONSER participant. We also created 3,298 LDR's for an average of 2.48 holdings per bibliographic record.

Miss Stroup annotated a copy of the checklist to monitor the number of Utah newspaper titles. She used 319 titles as listed and added 206 for a total of 525 Utah newspapers. She made 114 titles into "see" references and deleted 36 as not appropriate to the list. She marked 80 as non-extant which is defined as a title "we found reference to in another source, usually a newspaper, in such a way that we were 90% sure that it is the title as it appeared on the newspaper." In addition, we added 24 non-extant titles to the checklist. This left 371 titles unaccounted for in the checklist. These were cited in a secondary sources, but we have no verification that the citation is an actual or variant title as it appeared in the newspaper. If we make the assumption, undoubtedly incorrect, that all unaccounted for citations are valid newspapers, examples exist for 525 titles out of currently known universe of 1000 newspapers for a percentage of 52.5%. The Marriott Library has at least some holdings for 488 Utah newspapers or 93.0%. This fact confirms our supposition that we have the most complete holdings of Utah newspapers in existence.

Utah newspaper repositories hold 803 out-of-state American newspapers, a figure substantially above our projection of 500. While we did not keep state-wide unique title figures for out-of-state newspapers, the full count of unique titles by repository according to state appears in Appendix B. As can be seen, Utah has strong holdings for neighboring states, notably Nevada and Idaho, and for states such as New York and Illinois which were important in the history of Mormonism. The Nevada Newspaper Project benefited from our cataloging efforts, and a future Idaho Newspaper Project will have a strong head start because of our activity.

During the Project, we cataloged newspapers in Danish, Dutch, German, Greek, Japanese, Norwegian, and Swedish. Most were published in Salt Lake City for the ethnic community.

A summary count of holdings for each newspaper repository may be found in Appendix C.

Conclusions

We believe that this report proves that the Utah Newspaper Project was a success. While loose ends remain, newspapers in Utah are now under good bibliographic control both for cataloging and for union listing. While some microfilming remains to be done, we currently believe that the best strategy is for the Marriott Library to film the remaining newspapers as its finances permit without a further grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. We expect some help from other states as they discover Utah newspapers within their collections. We will continue to microfilm all Utah newspapers as they are published at a current cost of about $14,000 annually and to keep the bibliographic and holdings records up to date.

We are presently unsure how to best distribute the Utah Newspaper Union List. For Utah libraries, all the entries will appear in the Utah Union List of Serials; and we are sending each participating repository a list of their

newspaper holdings with the bibliographic record and the attached LDR's. Since the Utah State Library has the machine readable data from OCLC, we will work with them to determine whether a separate list devoted solely to newspapers is desirable. If we should decide to do so, the task will not be difficult. We may wait to see if out-of-state institutions ask for a list of Utah newspaper holdings.

Our advice to other potential applicants for state newspaper projects is to not underestimate the scope of the task. Newspaper holdings turn up where least expected, especially if a media campaign succeeds in reaching the public. The time involved in inventorying long runs of newspapers on microform is substantial. Physical strength and stamina are requirements for working with hard copy bound volumes. We found inventorying to be the truly difficult portion of the task. After a short training period, newspaper cataloging becomes routine as does the accurate creation of LDR's.

With this, we officially close the Utah Newspaper Project. Once more, we wish to thank the numerous individuals and institutions who helped us to accomplish the task. These librarians, newspaper publishers, archivists, researchers, and concerned individuals have much to be proud of. Finally, we acknowledge the critical role of the National Endowment for the Humanities whose financial support made it all possible.

NOTES

1. The following account is taken from: Richard Van Orden, "Past Attempts at Bibliographic Control of Utah Newspapers," in Utah's Newspapers--Traces of Her Past, ed. Robert P. Holley (Salt Lake City: Marriott Library, University of Utah, 1984), 67-80.
2. Ibid., 69
3. Ibid., 71
4. Ibid., 72
5. A description of the checklist is given in: Dennis McCargar, "Checklist of Utah Newspapers," ed. Yvonne Stroup in Utah's Newspapers (see ref.1), 109-111.
6. Dennis McCargar, Utah Newspaper Project: Phase I, Final Report of Project Consultant, July-December 1983 (Salt Lake City: Marriott Library, University of Utah, 1984), [7].
7. The sources are identified in the report cited above. Ibid., [2-6]

APPENDIX A

SAMPLE PAGE FROM THE UTAH NEWSPAPER CHECKLIST

-237-

VIRGIN VALLEY ENTERPRISE
COUNTY: WASHINGTON CITY: VIRGIN CITY DATES: 1908?-1909?
SOURCES: ALTER, EARLY UTAH JOURNALISM
COMMENTS: EDITORS: M. EARL, M.F. SUTTON, M.A. HAMILTON
FREQUENCY: WKLY-TH

VOICE OF SHARON
COUNTY: UTAH CITY: PROVO DATES: 1933?-1947?
SOURCES: AYERS 1945; NEWSPAPERS IN MICROFORM: USA 1948-72
COMMENTS: FREQUENCY: WKLY-TH NOTES: A47N

WARREN FOSTER'S PAPER
COUNTY: SALT LAKE CITY: SALT LAKE DATES: 1890?-1900?
SOURCES: GREGORY. AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS, 1821-1936
COMMENTS: EDITORS: W. FOSTER RELATED TITLES: LIVING ISSUES
FREQUENCY: WKLY?

WASATCH WAVE
COUNTY: WASATCH CITY: HEBER DATES: 03/23/1889-????
SOURCES: AYERS 1896, 1940, 1941, 1944, 1947, 1975, 1979, 1980, 1981; UTAH NEWSPAPER ASSOC. DIRECTORY 1983; ALTER, EARLY UTAH JOURNALISM; GREGORY. AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS, 1821-1936
COMMENTS: EDITORS: W. BUYS, W.H. KENNER, G. BARZEE, C.N. BROADBENT, J.A. WALLIS, J.H. MOUNTFORD, F.W. MOUNTFORD, R.M. BUYS, D. HAMPSHIRE, R. HICKEN, J. ARNETT FREQUENCY: WKLY-F

WASHINGTON COUNTY NEWS (1898)
COUNTY: WASHINGTON CITY: ST. GEORGE DATES: 06/18/1898-07/28/1900
SOURCES: ALTER, EARLY UTAH JOURNALISM
COMMENTS: RELATED TITLES: DIXIE FALCON

WASHINGTON COUNTY NEWS (1908)
COUNTY: WASHINGTON CITY: ST. GEORGE DATES: 06/30/1908-????
SOURCES: AYERS 1909, 1935, 1941, 1950, 1959, 1974, 1977; ALTER, EARLY UTAH JOURNALISM; GREGORY. AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS, 1821-1936
COMMENTS: EDITORS: J.R. WALLIS, J.F. STAUFFER, E.R. SIMPSON, D.R. CONWAY, C.W. LYMAN, F.W. MOUNTFORD, J. MOUNTFORD
FREQUENCY: WKLY-TH

APPENDIX B

TITLES CATALOGED BY STATE

State	Totals	Percent
Alabama	5	.17%
Alaska	5	.17
Arizona	42	1.43
Arkansas	7	.24
California	51	1.73
Colorado	80	2.72
Connecticut	1	.03
Delaware	0	.00
District of Columbia	31	1.05
Florida	5	.17
Georgia	7	.24
Hawaii	8	.27
Idaho	224	7.62
Illinois	91	3.10
Indiana	2	.07
Iowa	25	.85
Kansas	6	.20
Kentucky	3	.10
Louisiana	1	.03
Maine	6	.20
Maryland	4	.14
Massachusetts	63	2.14
Michigan	9	.31
Minnesota	5	.17
Mississippi	4	.14
Missouri	19	.65
Montana	22	.75
Nebraska	15	.51
Nevada	162	5.51
New Hampshire	9	.31
New Jersey	8	.27
New Mexico	25	.85
New York	208	7.07
North Carolina	2	.07
North Dakota	0	.00
Ohio	35	1.19
Oklahoma	0	.00
Oregon	3	.10
Pennsylvania	79	2.69
Rhode Island	8	.27
South Carolina	3	.10
South Dakota	2	.07
Tennessee	2	.07
Texas	14	.48
Utah	1,583	53.84
Vermont	17	.58
Virginia	11	.37
Washington	10	.34
West Virginia	0	.00

TITLES CATALOGED BY STATE (CONTINUED)

State	Totals	Percent
Wisconsin	8	.27
Wyoming	10	.34
TOTALS	2,940	99.99

NOTE: These figures do not represent unique newspaper titles within Utah. They do reflect unique titles within each newspaper repository.

APPENDIX C

TITLES CATALOGED BY NEWSPAPER REPOSITORY

Institution	Utah	Non-Utah	Total
Beaver County Library	2	0	2
Brigham City Museum-Gallery	7	0	7
Brigham City Public Library	12	0	12
Brigham Young University	253	562	815
Cedar City Public Library	5	0	5
College of Eastern Utah	9	0	9
Davis County Library	14	6	20
Dixie College	34	4	38
Ephraim Public Library	4	0	4
Fillmore Public Library	2	0	2
Kanab Public Library	4	0	4
LDS Historians' Library	30	0	30
Logan Public Library	5	3	8
Minersville Public Library	2	0	2
Mount Pleasant Public Library	4	1	5
Nephi Public Library	1	0	1
Orem Public Library	4	5	9
Park City Public Library	10	6	16
Richfield Public Library	2	0	2
Salt Lake City Public Library	81	9	90
San Juan County Library	3	0	3
Snow College	123	4	127
Southern Utah State College	39	7	46
Tooele Public Library	8	0	8
Uintah County Public Library	9	0	9
University of Utah	488	607	1095
Utah State Historical Society	218	15	233
Utah State University	166	90	256
Wasatch County Library	4	0	4
Washington County Library	13	0	13
Weber County Library	4	13	17
Weber State College	23	25	48
TOTALS	1,583	1,357	2,940

APPENDIX D

NEWLY DISCOVERED NEWSPAPERS MICROFILMED DURING THE PROJECT

NEWSPAPER	DATE SENT	NUMBER OF ISSUES
Basin Newsprint	85-09-04	10 issues
Bear River Valley Leader	85-08-13	4 years
Blanding Outlook	83-10-19	3 years
Centerville Newsette	83-08-02	3 years
Citizen Sounder	86-05-14	3 months
Der Beobachter	85-10-22	16 issues
Deseret Gazette	85-09-04	9 issues
Deseret Sampler	85-09-25	7 issues
Duchesne Eagle	85-09-04	6 months
Ensign	86-07-02	1 issue
Eureka Reporter	86-05-14	3 years
Grantsville Reflex	86-05-14	7 issues
Magna Times	86-05-14	2 years
Mountain Flower	84-11-13	2 years
Myton Free Press	85-09-04	10 years
Piute Chieftan	86-05-14	4 years
Piute County News	86-05-14	19 years
Progressive Independent	86-05-14	2 years
Roosevelt Standard	85-09-04	10 years
Salt Flat News	84-11-13	5 years
Tooele County Chronicle	86-05-14	2 issues
Tooele Times	86-05-14	1 issue
Uintah Basin Farmer	85-09-04	5 years
Uintah Chieftain	84-12-18	1 year
Utah Independent	83-11-29	10 issues
Washington Star	86-07-02	1 issue